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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/611,962

Applicant(s)

INOUE ET AL.

Examiner

Gerald Smarth

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/20/04.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The instant application having Application No. 10/1611962 has a total of 15 claims pending in the application; there are 8 independent claims and 7 dependent claims, all of which are ready for examination by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3, 11 & 12 are being rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Akinori Iwase (US 2002/0046247A1) as applied to claim above, and further in view of Kuwata et al. (US2003/072031).

Regarding claim 1, Iwase teaches a print service system comprising: electronic mail receiving means connected with a network, for image data receiving an electronic mail including attached transmitted from a user through the network; user designation

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managing means for making a user ID and a password for a mail address used by said user, and transmitting said user ID and said password to said mail address; data accumulating means for storing image data received by said electronic mail receiving means for each user ID; and at least one print means connected with the network, for downloading said image data from said data accumulating means through the network when said user ID and said password are inputted, and printing said image data." ***(This is being anticipated by Iwase. Iwase discloses an electronic mail function is provided as one of the functions provided by the groupware server 2. That is, the groupware server is utilized by a personal computer or work station connected to the network."*** page 2 paragraph 44). ***(Iwase also discloses he also claims, in the item of the password, a password given to the user is recorded. In the item of the user ID, a user ID given to the user is recorded. The user ID may be the same as the account name or may be different from the account name; page 4 paragraph 70). Thus, communication traffic for transmitting the attached file to the portable telephone can be saved and the contents of the attached file can be stored so as to be utilized by the user; page 5 paragraph 110). (First, the user inputs a user ID and password by operating the touch panel 43a and operating panel 44 when the attached file stored in the Internet binder 3 is printed by use of the MFP4.; page 6 paragraph 115)***

Iwase does not specifically teach user designation managing means for making a user ID and password.

Kuwata teaches user designation managing means for making a user ID and password (Fig 13). ***(Kuwata discloses users must login to the proofing system to view Private folders. There are three types of users, Administrator, Registered User, and Non-Registered User. Registered Users and Administrators are required to enter a valid user ID and password/PIN (Personal ID Number). If the user enters an invalid User ID, PIN or leaves the fields blank, the user will be prompted to create a "Proof Buddy" Account. The user would then create an account by entering a "Proof Buddy" Account. The user would then create an account by entering a username, password, account description and a valid e-mail address. When the required information is completed, the user can click on the "OK" button to create a new account; Page 3 paragraph 49 line 1-7)***

Iwase and Kuwata are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor Network messaging.

It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the communication system of Iwase to include the use of user designation managing means for making a user ID and Password. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to make this modification in order to have an email system of Iwase which utilizes a username and password to include a method for a user to create a user ID and Password. This will allow for the user to specifically create his or her unique username and password to be associated with emails being designated for

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him or her. This will be useful for creating user security of an individual's personal information content being stored on a server for example.

Therefore, it would be obvious to combine Iwase and Kuwata for a printer service system to include a user designation managing means for making a user ID and password as depicted in claim 1.

Regarding Claim 2 Iwase in view of Kuwata taught a print service system according to claim 1, as described above. Iwase also teaches further comprising usage guide displaying means connected with the network, for displaying a usage guide including information related to an installation location of said print means.

(Iwase anticipates this by disclosing Fig.19 is a diagram showing a display example in which the file list received from the Internet binder 3 is displayed on the display section 43. In this case, a file can be selected by touching the file displayed on the display section 43 of the touch panel 43a. In the display example shown in FIG. 19, the above file selection screen is display section 43."
;page 6 paragraph 120)

Regarding claim 3 Iwase in view of Kuwata taught a print service system according to claim 1, as described above. Iwase further teaches wherein: said print means includes a touch panel; and said user ID and said password are inputted from an input unit composed of a ten-key pad which is displayed on said touch panel. ***(Iwase anticipates this by disclosing Fig 14. is a diagram showing a display example***

when a mail is received from the portable telephone 1 and log-in (access) is made from the portable telephone 1 to the groupware server 2. In the display example of Fig. 14, a user ID input column and a password input column are displayed.”
page 5 paragraph 100. Iwase further discloses the display section 43 is a display constructed by a liquid crystal display device containing a touch panel 43a;Page 3 paragraph 63 line 6-8)

Regarding claim 11, Iwase in view of Kuwata teaches a print service program for causing a computer connected through a network with a print terminal which performs authentication using a user ID and prints designated image data, to execute: an electronic mail reception step for receiving an electronic mail including attached image data transmitted from a user through the network; a user ID creation step for making a user ID for a mail address used by the user; a user ID transmission step for transmitting the user ID to the mail address; and a data accumulation step for storing the attached image data for each user ID.

(Iwase discloses in the item of the password, a password given to the user is recorded. In the item of the user ID, a user ID given to the user is recorded. The user ID may be the same as the account name or may be different from the account name; page 4 paragraph 70. The MFP4 transmits the user ID and password and effects a process for connection to the Internet binder 3. If connection to the Internet binder 3. If connection with the MFP 4 is made, the Internet binder 3

transmits a stored list of files corresponding to the user ID transmitted from the MFP 4 to the MFP 4; Page 6 Paragraph 118)

Iwase does not specifically teach a user ID creation step for making a user ID for a mail address used by the user.

Kuwata teaches a user ID creation step for making a user ID for a mail address used by the user (Fig 13). ***(Kuwata discloses users must login to the proofing system to view Private folders. There are three types of users, Administrator, Registered User, and Non-Registered User. Registered Users and Administrators are required to enter a valid user ID and password/PIN (Personal ID Number). If the user enters an invalid User ID, PIN or leaves the fields blank, the user will be prompted to create a "Proof Buddy" Account. The user would then create an account by entering a "Proof Buddy" Account. The user would then create an account by entering a username, password, account description and a valid e-mail address. When the required information is completed, the user can click on the "OK" button to create a new account; Page 3 paragraph 49 line 1-7)***

Iwase and Kuwata are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor Network messaging.

It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the communication system of Iwase to include the use of a user ID creation step for making a user ID for a mail address used by the user. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to make this modification in order to have email system of Iwase which utilizes a username and password to include a method for a user to

create a user ID and Password. This will allow for the user to specifically create his or her unique username and password to be associated with emails being designated for him or her. This will be useful for creating user security of an individual's personal information content being stored on a server for example.

Therefore, it would be obvious to combine Iwase and Kuwata for a printer service system to include a user ID creation step for making a user ID for a mail address used by the user as depicted in claim 11.

Regarding claim 12, Iwase in view of Kuwata teaches a print service program for causing a computer connected through a network with a print terminal which performs authentication using a user ID and prints designated image data, to execute: an electronic mail reception step for receiving an electronic mail including attached image data transmitted from a user through the network; a user ID creation step for making a user ID for one of the attached image data and the electronic mail; a user ID transmission step for transmitting the user ID to a mail address used by the user; and a data accumulation step for storing the attached image data for each user ID.

(Iwase discloses in the item of the password, a password given to the user is recorded. In the item of the user ID, a user ID given to the user is recorded. The user ID may be the same as the account name or may be different from the account name; page 4 paragraph 70. Iwase further discloses the MFP4 transmits the user ID and password and effects a process for connection to the Internet binder 3. If connection to the Internet binder 3. If connection with the MFP 4 is

made, the Internet binder 3 transmits a stored list of files corresponding to the user ID transmitted from the MFP 4 to the MFP 4; page 6 paragraph 118)

Iwase does not specifically teach a user ID creation step for making a user ID for a mail address used by the user.

Kuwata teaches a user ID creation step for making a user ID for a mail address used by the user (Fig 13). ***(Kuwata discloses users must login to the proofing system to view Private folders. There are three types of users, Administrator, Registered User, and Non-Registered User. Registered Users and Administrators are required to enter a valid user ID and password/PIN (Personal ID Number). If the user enters an invalid User ID, PIN or leaves the fields blank, the user will be prompted to create a "Proof Buddy" Account. The user would then create an account by entering a "Proof Buddy" Account. The user would then create an account by entering a username, password, account description and a valid e-mail address. When the required information is completed, the user can click on the "OK" button to create a new account; Page 3 paragraph 49 line 1-7)***

Iwase and Kuwata are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor Network messaging.

It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the communication system of Iwase to include the use of a user ID creation step for making a user ID for a mail address used by the user. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to make this modification in order to have email system of Iwase which utilizes a username and password to include a method for a user to

create a user ID and Password. This will allow for the user to specifically create his or her unique username and password to be associated with emails being designated for him or her. This will be useful for creating user security of an individual's personal information content being stored on a server for example.

Therefore, it would be obvious to combine Iwase and Kuwata for a printer service system to include a user ID creation step for making a user ID used by the user as depicted in claim 12.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 4-6 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iwase(2002/0046247) in view of Kuwata et al. (US2003/072031) as applied to claim above, and further in view of Petrogiannis (2002/0078159).

Claim 4 states, a print service system according to claim 1, wherein when a mail address of ~~another user except said user~~ a third party is described in a body of the electronic mail received by said electronic mail receiving means, said user designation

managing means transmits a user ID and a password to said mail address of the another user simultaneously with transmitting said user ID and said password to said mail address of the user."

Iwase in view of Kuwata taught claim 1. ***Iwase discloses an electronic mail function is provided as one of the functions provided by the groupware server 2. That is, the groupware server is utilized by a personal computer or work station connected o the network. (page 2 paragraph 44). He also claims, in the item of the password, a password given to the user is recorded. In the item of the user ID, a user ID given to the user is recorded. The user ID may be the same as the account name or may be different from the account name; page 4 paragraph 70). Thus, communication traffic for transmitting the attached file to the portable telephone can be saved and the contents of the attached file can be stored so as to be utilized by the user (page 5 paragraph 110). First, the user inputs a user ID and password by operating the touch panel 43a and operating panel 44 when the attached file stored in the Internet binder 3 is printed by use of the MFP4. Iwase doesn't teach "wherein when a mail address of another user except said user is described in a body of the electronic mail received by said electronic mail receiving means, said user designation managing means transmits a user ID and a password to said mail address of the another user simultaneously with transmitting said user ID and said password to said mail address of the user."***

Petrogiannis teaches sending the address of other users for access to attachment via user id and password. ***Petrogiannis states "The present invention***

also provides a method for a proponent to enable the secure approval of at least one electronic document by a plurality of correspondents over a network, each correspondent having a correspondent terminal connected to the network."

(page 1 paragraph 18) "The correspondent logs in by entering the user ID and password that was included in the body of the e-mail message." (page 6

paragraph 100) "The plug-in queries the enrollment engine at the proponent server to obtain a user ID and password for that particular correspondent's enrollment, defining the enrollment information. This information is then inserted into the e-mail by the client plug-in of the proponent along with a URL to the enrollment page, and attaches the document to the e-mail. The e-mail with the enrollment information and the attached document is then sent to the correspondent. "(page 6 paragraph 125 line 11) Petrogiannis is for teaching that multiple users having access to an attachment using a user specific user id and password via email.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify emails with user Id and password protected attachments as being taught by lwase, to show multiple users can have access to this or these attachments in emails by using a user id and password which was given through a server and was specified by another user via email as stated by Petrogiannis. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to make this modification in order to have email system of lwase which utilizes a username and password to include a method for a third party is described in a body of the electronic mail received by said electronic mail

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receiving means, said user designation managing means transmits a user ID and a password to said mail address of the another user simultaneously with transmitting said user ID and said password to said mail address of the user. This will allow for multiple users to receive the user ID and password. This will be useful for creating user security of an individual's personal information more efficiently.

Therefore, it would be obvious to combine Iwase and Petrogiannis for a printer service system to include a user designation managing means for transmits a user ID and a password to said mail address of the another user simultaneously with transmitting said user ID and said password to said mail address of the user as depicted in claim 4.

Regarding claim 5, Iwase in view of Kuwata and Petrogiannis teaches a print service system according to claim 4, as described above. Petrogiannis further teaches where in said user ID and said password which are transmitted to said mail address of ~~another user except said mail address of said user~~ said third party said are identical to said user ID and said password which are transmitted to said user's mail address."

(Petrogiannis discloses (i) transmitting a user ID and password to the correspondent terminal; (ii) accessing the proponent server from the correspondent terminal using this user ID and password; Page 4 paragraph 62, & 63.)

Regarding claim 6, Iwase in view of Kuwata and Petrogiannis teaches a print service system according to claim 4, as described above. Petrogiannis further teaches

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wherein said user ID and said password which are transmitted to said mail address of another user except said mail address of said user said third party are different from said user ID and said password which are transmitted to said user's mail address."

(Petrogiannis discloses (i) transmitting a user ID and password to the correspondent terminal; (ii) accessing the proponent server from the correspondent terminal using this user ID and password; Page 4 paragraph 62, & 63.)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. Claims 7-10 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Iwase (US 2002/0046247A1).

Regarding claim 7, Iwase teaches a print service program for causing a computer connected through a network with a server (**fig1**) which receives an electronic mail

including attached image data transmitted from a user and makes a user ID for a mail address used by the user, to execute the method of: inputting the user ID downloading through the network the attached image data stored in the server when the user ID is inputted in said user ID input step; and printing the attached image data downloaded.

(Iwase discloses in the item of the password, a password given to the user is recorded. In the item of the user ID, a user ID given to the user is recorded. The user ID may be the same as the account name or may be different from the account name; page 4 paragraph 70. Iwase also discloses first, the user inputs a user ID and password by operating the touch panel 43a and operating panel 44 when the attached file stored in the Internet binder3 is printed by use of the MFP; page 6 paragraph 115.)

Regarding claim 8, Iwase teaches a print service program for causing a computer connected through a network with a server (**fig 1**) which receives an electronic mail including attached image data transmitted from a user and makes a user ID for one of the attached image data and the electronic mail, to execute the method of: inputting the user ID; downloading through the network the attached image data stored in the server when the user ID is inputted in said user ID input step; and printing the attached image data downloaded.

(Iwase discloses in the item of the password, a password given to the user is recorded. The user ID may be the same as the account name or may be different from the account name.; page 4 paragraph 70. The portable telephone 1

is connected to the groupware server 2 to transmit or receive data. Thus, the portable telephone 1 can receive an electronic mail which is hereinafter simply referred to as a mail) from the groupware server 2; page 2 paragraph 42 Iwase also discloses first, the user inputs a user ID and password by operating the touch panel 43a and operating panel 44 when the attached file stored in the internet binder 2 is printed by use of the MFP 4. page 6 paragraph 115).

Regarding claim 9, Iwase teaches a print service program for causing a computer connected through a network with a server (**fig1**) which receives an electronic mail including attached image data transmitted from a user and makes a user ID and a password for a mail address used by the user, to execute: a user ID input step for inputting the user ID and the password; an image data obtaining step for downloading through the network the attached image data stored in the server when the user ID and the password are inputted in said user ID input step; and a print step for printing the attached image data downloaded.

(Iwase discloses the portable telephone 1 is connected to the groupware server2 to transmit or receive data. Thus, the portable telephone 1 can receive an electronic mail(which is here- inafter simply referred to as a mail) from the groupware server; page 2 paragraph 42. While the above input screen is being displayed, the user inputs a user ID and password. Then, if the input user ID and password meet the requirement, the user touches the "log-in" key by use of the touch panel 43a. page 6 paragraph 117. Iwase discloses Fig. 20 shows a display example of the print setting screen. If the user selects "print" on the print setting

screen, the MFP 4 prints the file transferred from the Internet binder 3. page 6 paragraph 123)

Regarding claim 10, Iwase teaches a print service program for causing a computer connected through a network with a server which receives an electronic mail including attached image data transmitted from a user and makes a user ID and a password for one of the attached image data and the electronic mail, to execute: a user ID input step for inputting the user ID and the password; an image data obtaining step for downloading through the network the attached image data stored in the server when the user ID and the password are inputted in said user ID input step; and a print step for printing the attached image data downloaded."

Iwase discloses in the item of the password, a password given to the user is recorded. In the item of the user ID, a user ID given to the user is recorded. The user ID may be the same as the account name or may be different from the account name; page 4 paragraph 70. "Fig. 18 shows a display example of an input screen of the user ID and password. In the input screen shown in Fig. 18, a user ID input column, password input column, "return" key and "log-in" key are displayed on the display section 43. The "return" key and "log-in" key are keys which can be selected by use of the touch panel 43a. page 6 paragraph 116. While the above input screen is being displayed, the user inputs a user ID and password. Then, if the input user ID and password meet the requirement, the user touches the "log-in" key by use of the touch panel 43a; page 6 paragraph 117. Fig. 20 shows a display example of the print setting screen. If the user

selects "print" on the print setting screen, the MFP 4 prints the file transferred from the Internet binder 3. page 6 paragraph 123.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 13, 14, & 15 are being rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Petrogiannis et al.(2002/0078159) as applied to claim above, and further in view of Kuwata et al. (US2003/072031).

Regarding claim 13, Petrogiannis in view of Kuwata teaches a print service program for causing a computer connected through a network with a print terminal which performs authentication using a user ID and prints designated image data, to execute:

an electronic mail reception step for receiving an electronic mail including attached image data transmitted from a user through the network; a judgment step for judging whether or not a mail address of ~~another user except the user is~~ third party described in a body of the electronic mail received; a user ID creation step for making a user ID and

a password for a mail address used by the user and the mail address of the ~~other user~~ third party when it is judged that the mail address of the ~~other user~~ third party is described in said judgment step; a user ID transmission step for transmitting the user ID and the password which are made in the user ID creation step to the mail address of the user and the mail address of the ~~other user~~ third party; and a data accumulation step for storing the attached image data for each user ID. “

(Petrogiannis discloses the present invention also provides a method for a proponent to enable the secure approval of at least one electronic document by a plurality of correspondents over a network, each correspondent having a correspondent terminal connected to the network; page 1 paragraph 18.

Petrogiannis also states there is a so provided in accordance with yet another aspect of the present invention a system for a proponent to enable the secure approval of an electronic document by a correspondent over a network, this system including: page 2 paragraph 27. A server application provided on a proponent server connected to the network, the server application comprising approval tools for the secure approval of the electronic document; page 2 paragraph 28. Transmitting the electronic document from the propend server to a correspondent terminal connected to the network; and page 2 paragraph 29. A correspondent application provided on the correspondent application allowing the correspondent to remotely access the approval tools on the proponent server through the network from the correspondent terminal, and approving the

electronic document on the correspondent terminal using the approval tools accessed by the correspondent application." page 2 paragraph 30)

Petrogiannis doesn't specifically teach a user ID creation step for making a user ID and a password for a mail address.

Kuwata teaches a user ID creation step for making a user ID for a mail address used by the user (Fig 13). ***(Kuwata discloses users must login to the proofing system to view Private folders. There are three types of users, Administrator, Registered User, and Non-Registered User. Registered Users and Administrators are required to enter a valid user ID and password/PIN (Personal ID Number). If the user enters an invalid User ID, PIN or leaves the fields blank, the user will be prompted to create a "Proof Buddy" Account. The user would then create an account by entering a "Proof Buddy" Account. The user would then create an account by entering a username, password, account description and a valid e-mail address. When the required information is completed, the user can click on the "OK" button to create a new account; Page 3 paragraph 49 line 1-7)***

Petrogiannis and Kuwata are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor Network messaging.

It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the communication system of Petrogiannis to include the use of a user ID creation step for making a user ID for a mail address used by the user of Kuwata. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to make this modification in order to have a mail reception step to include a method for a user to create a user ID

and Password. This will allow for the user to specifically create his or her unique username and password to be associated with emails being designated for him or her. This will be useful for creating user security of an individual's personal information content being stored on a server for example.

Therefore, it would be obvious to combine Iwase and Kuwata for a printer service system to include a a user ID creation step for making a user ID for a mail address used by the user as depicted in claim 13.

Claim 14, Petrogiannis in view of Kuwata teaches a print service program according to claim 13, as described above. Petrogiannis further teaches wherein the user ID and the password which are transmitted to the mail address of the other user are identical to the user ID and the password which are transmitted to the mail address of the user." Transmitting identical user ID and the password to said user mail address and of other user mail address is considered inherent for sending out the same user ID and password to multiple users. ***(Petrogiannis discloses (i) transmitting a user ID and password to the correspondent terminal; (ii) accessing the proponent server from the correspondent terminal using this user ID and password; Page 4 paragraph 62, & 63.)*** This can be interpreted as giving multiple users the same access.

Claim 15, Petrogiannis in view of Kuwata teaches a print service program according to claim 13, as described above. Petrogiannis further teaches wherein the

user ID and the password which are transmitted to the mail address of the other user are different from the user ID and the password which are transmitted to the mail address of the user." ***(Petrogiannis discloses (i) transmitting a user ID and password to the correspondent terminal; (ii) accessing the proponent server from the correspondent terminal using this user ID and password; Page 4 paragraph 62, & 63.)*** This can be interpreted as giving multiple users the different access.

Response to Argument

Examiner has updated his rejections with respect to claim 1-6, 11-15. Claims 7-10 are being considered already rejected. These claims do not specify who makes or creates the user id and passwords.

Conclusion

9. The following prior art made of record and not relied upon is cited to establish the level of skill in the applicant's art and those arts considered reasonably pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See MPEP 707.05 ©.

10. The following reference teaches execution of trial data.

US-2003/0078159

US 2003/0126259

US 2006/0082807

US 2007/0035763

The examiner requests, in response to this Office action, support be shown for language added to any original claims on amendment and any new claim. That is indicated support for newly added claim language by specifically pointing to page(s) and line no(s) in the specification and/or drawing figure(s). This will assist the examiner in prosecuting the application.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gerald Smarth whose telephone number is (571)270-1923. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday(7:30am-5:00pm)est.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeff Pwu can be reached on (571)272-6798. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2146

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Gerald Smarth

11/25/07


JEFFREY PWU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER